tion; then all the Colours in the World muſt be ſuch as conſtantly ought to ariſe from the original colorific qualities of the rays whereof the Lights conſiſt by which thoſe Colours are ſeen. And therefore if the reaſon of any Colour what-ever be required, we have nothing elſe to do then to conſider how the rays in the Sun's Light have by reflexions or refractions, or other cauſes been parted from one another, or mixed together; or otherwiſe to find out what ſorts of rays are in the Light by which that Colour is made, and in what proportion; and then by the laſt Problem to learn the Colour which ought to ariſe by mixing thoſe rays (or their Colours) in that proportion. I ſpeak here of Colours ſo far as they ariſe from Light. For they appear ſometimes by other cauſes, as when by the power of phantaſy we ſee Colours in a Dream, or a mad Man ſees things before him which are not there; or when we ſee Fire by ſtriking the Eye, or ſee Colours like the Eye of a Peacock's Feather, by preſſing our Eyes in either corner whilſt we look the other way. Where theſe and ſuch like cauſes interpoſe not, the Colour always anſwers to the ſort or ſorts of the rays whereof the Light conſiſts, as I have conſtantly found in what-ever Phænomena of Colours I have hitherto been able to examin. I ſhall in the following Propoſitions give inſtances of this in the Phænomena of chiefeſt note.

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